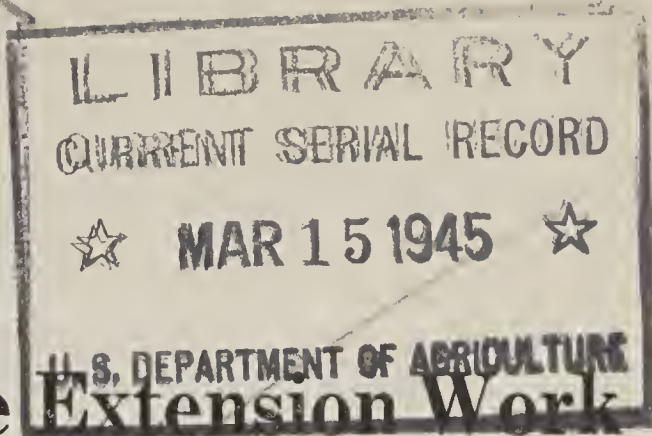


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**Report of Cooperative
in Agriculture and Home Economics,
1944**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1944.

HON. MARVIN JONES,
Administrator, War Food Administration.

DEAR MR. JONES: I submit herewith the annual report of the Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.

Yours sincerely,

M. L. WILSON, *Director.*

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APPLIED FARM SCIENCE PAYS WAR DIVIDENDS

THIS IS A REPORT of how 5 million farm families and over 3 million nonfarm rural families, with the help of their local, State, and Federal Governments, continued to supply the food and fiber needed for victory in the war. It tells of the greatest cooperative action in food production in history and of the educational efforts of the cooperative Extension Service in the furtherance of the program.

Rural people, through the aid of emergency governmental food programs, good weather, and the application of agricultural and home-making science, made their maximum contribution to the war in 1943. And it appeared during the first 6 months of 1944 that they would again provide ample food for civilians, the armed forces, and our allies.

The cooperative Extension Service, from the "grass-roots" neighborhood to the county, the State, and the Federal Governments, was of great assistance to the people on the land in this mammoth war effort.

Its years of experience in assisting farm folks paid dividends for not only rural people, the various States, and the Nation but for the whole world.

THE JOB

The traditional job of the cooperative Extension Service since it was authorized by the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 has been education. It is a cooperative job in that the Federal, State, and county governments cooperate in financing the employment of county extension agents whose work it is to demonstrate and otherwise carry useful information to farm people on their farms and in their homes. This information emanates from the vast research and other programs of the Federal and State governments and from the best experience of local farmers and homemakers.

The War Food Administration, on January 12, 1944, reemphasized this assignment in the statement: "The educational work relative to the Food Production Program is the primary responsibility of Extension with the fullest cooperation of all other agencies in accordance with the nature of their programs." This wartime assignment meant added responsibility for the Extension Service, from the Federal office to the State extension services and to county extension agents in the field.

Manifold were the war emergency jobs performed by county extension agents, who worked long hours side by side with rural people. The assignment meant directing the biggest educational job in the history of the cooperative Extension Service. It meant giving to the masses of the rural people the latest information on "how to do it"; keeping them informed about wartime agricultural regulations; advising them of the national needs of farm production; supplying information to War Boards and Selective Service Boards on draft deferments; organizing emergency production and preservation programs; assisting with fire-control programs; organizing and directing the vast farm-labor program; helping to control disease and insects; assisting with war bond and salvage drives; cooperating in the 8-point milk-production program; and scores of other activities.

LOCAL LEADERS HELP TO DO THE JOB

The huge education job required teamwork. Leadership of the county activities fell largely upon the shoulders of the county extension agents. They were assisted by specialists in the Federal and State extension services and by thousands of unpaid volunteer neighborhood leaders trained over a period of years by the extension services.

Neighborhood leaders served down to the last community in most counties and States in taking important wartime food production and conservation information to farm families. Here were more than 620,000 patriotic rural wartime leaders—one man and one woman volunteering for each 15 rural families—to help keep their neighbors informed and active in the war programs. Many of these were in addition to thousands of other local leaders of long standing who were assisting on special projects.

The neighborhood leaders helped the county extension agents through personal contacts with neighbors, through meetings, and otherwise to get urgent war messages to farm families. They also supplied information on farm needs from the communities of the county on through to the States and to the Federal Government.

In Minnesota, for instance, 10,000 neighborhood leaders brought to the attention of farmers the value of growing improved oat varieties. As a result, farmers planted every bushel obtainable of the new oats which yields 20 bushels per acre more than standard varieties, and thus eased the serious livestock feed situation.

Neighborhood leaders helped also in scrap salvage. For instance, in one Oklahoma county, they visited 97.8 percent of all farms. Patriotic farm folks there shipped out more than 72 freight cars full of scrap, or about 432 pounds per person.

In Georgia the leaders helped organize machinery and labor pools. In Idaho they arranged for idle machinery sales. In Illinois they helped evacuate flood victims; in Louisiana they aided in organization of milk routes; and in Washington they set up pressure-cooker pools.

These volunteer local leaders constitute a potent educational force. They are patriotically willing and have the confidence of their neighbors. They are kept informed with a constant flow of simplified factual material for their own information and in some instances to distribute to neighbors. The use of this educational system is limited only by the time the small staff of busy extension agents can give to providing the leaders with the necessary training, encouragement, and information materials.

THE RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Farm Labor

One of the main projects undertaken by the Extension Service was that of cooperating in the farm-labor program. Congress enacted Public Law 45 in April 1943, and the Extension Service was given the major responsibility in cooperation with the Office of Labor, War Food Administration, in carrying out the administration of the law. That responsibility was carried over into 1944.

The Extension Service immediately made plans to organize the United States Crop Corps. Farm-labor advisory committees were set up in almost every county. Twenty-seven States made contracts with the U. S. Employment Service to help with farm-labor placement and recruitment. Labor assistants were employed in counties having a major farm-labor problem.

State extension directors were made responsible for the farm-labor job in their respective States and made this project a part of their regular extension programs. Wholehearted cooperation on the part of newspapers, radio stations, magazines, the Office of War Information and other governmental agencies, and industry was readily obtained.

Determination of labor needs on the farm was the first job to be done. Itinerant labor was short owing to the war and other causes. Potential sources of additional labor—mostly nonfarm people—were surveyed and recruitment programs organized. Where the need could not be met from local sources, the call for help went out to other counties.

The Extension Service realized that the big labor job had to be done in communities and neighborhoods by volunteer workers. Placement of workers on farms was handled through 11,920 county and community centers, usually in charge of county extension agents. More than 4,299,000 placements were made in 1943, involving an estimated total of 2,100,000 different workers, and more than 1,177,000 orders from farmers for workers were filled. Workers were employed on 654,000 different farms, or 10 percent of the total farms in the country. Most of these came from nearby towns and cities.

Provisions of international agreements required that prevailing wages be paid foreign workers. County wage boards were appointed to hear testimony on wages commonly being paid. County agents served as chairmen of these committees, which did not attempt to set wages but rather to determine what employers were paying for various types of work. A total of 1,020 such boards were appointed in 42 States.

Because the standard of housing facilities had an important bearing on the labor supply in some areas, it was necessary in a few instances to use Government funds to supplement housing provided by employers. This was done through farm-labor camps. More than 200 such camps received financial support from extension farm-labor funds, and 43,000 workers were housed in facilities provided wholly or in part by the Extension Service. Transportation costs were paid for moving some workers, but employers and workers were encouraged to pay these costs, wherever possible.

Cooperation between counties and States in the labor program was excellent. For example, Arkansas recruited approximately 1,600 workers for the North Dakota wheat harvest. Kentucky workers helped harvest Maine potatoes. Missourians picked cotton in Alabama. A total of 286,000 workers were referred to other counties, and 61,000 were recruited and referred to other States.

Youth, through the Victory Farm Volunteers, contributed greatly to the labor program and to food production. A total of 900,000 youths under 18 helped farmers produce the largest crop on record. About 700,000 of this number were placed through various arrangements with extension services, and one-third of all persons placed for farm work in 1943 were youths. Thousands were trained for farm work, and public schools rendered untold help. Assistance was given by national youth-serving agencies and their local affiliates, governmental agencies, and civic and professional groups. The youths detasseled 7,160 acres of hybrid corn in Indiana, shocked 110,000 acres of grain in Nebraska, picked 604,800 boxes of apples in New Hampshire, thinned and harvested 18,000 acres of sugar beets in Utah. In one North Carolina county the youths picked more than a million pounds of cotton.

Nonfarm women, too, contributed to successful food production. Using its experiences of 1942 as a basis, the Women's Land Army, composed of women enrolled to help farmers meet food production goals, contributed its part toward the solution of the farm-labor problem in 1943-44. Farm women were included in its membership and 29,000 of them were enrolled. A total of 350,000 women workers were placed on farms between April 29, 1943, and December 31, 1943. More than 5,000 were placed on a year-round basis, and more than 13,000 were given some training for farm work. Two hundred or more women took special training at agricultural colleges.

Behind the recruitment, training, and placement of workers was the important aim of better labor utilization. This called for a study of the possibilities of doing better jobs with available labor. It involved providing farmers with detailed and comprehensive information on labor-saving methods. In the State of Washington, for example, more than 10,000 people attended farm-labor meetings where they saw demonstrations of labor-saving ideas. Throughout the Nation more than a million different farmers were assisted in learning labor-

saving methods. Organized instruction in training and utilization of inexperienced workers was given to 65,000 farmers. Programs for bringing about an exchange of labor and equipment among farmers were organized in 22,000 communities.

A similar farm-labor program was continued in 1944. From January 1 to June 30, 1944, a total of 300,000 farmers ordered workers and 11¼ million placements were made. These included 200,000 different youths and an estimated 100,000 different women.

During the first half of 1944 the cooperative Extension Service supplied information for use of Selective Service on 800,000 agricultural workers. Training for farm work was provided for 12,000 men, 5,000 women, and 30,000 youths. On July 1, 1944, 150 farm labor camps were receiving financial support from Extension farm-labor funds.

The act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), provided a minimum of \$9,000,000 and a maximum of \$13,050,000 to be available during the remainder of the calendar year 1943 to the States on the basis of need, to be expended by the agricultural extension services in the States in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war.

The State extension services spent about \$5,700,000 of the \$13,050,000 during the period April 29 to December 31, 1943, for recruiting, placing, transporting, and protecting intra-State workers. The unexpended balance of \$7,350,000 was made available under Public Law 229, approved February 14, 1944, which provided for continuation of the farm-labor program for the calendar year 1944, and authorized the apportionment among States of not less than \$14,000,000 and not more than \$18,500,000, including apportionments already made.

Farm Machinery

Farmers were confronted during the year not only with a lack of labor but also with a lack of new machinery. They found it impossible to get all the tractors, trucks, motors, and milking machines they needed. This meant repairing old equipment and using it again.

The Extension Service helped in getting new machinery placed where it could be used to produce the most food. It worked in cooperation with all war agencies and with farm equipment manufacturers, dealers, and repairmen. Together these groups developed a program to help farmers utilize fully their machinery, equipment, and structures, as one means of reaching production goals. The program emphasized care, sharing, and repair of machinery.

Farmers used ingenious ways of saving time, labor, and equipment and gave up unnecessary practices. Thousands of buck rakes were used to put up hay, with less time and labor, and information on how to build these rakes was supplied to farmers. Power cultivators eliminated much of the hand hoeing normally used for corn, potatoes, and tobacco. Beet lifters, toppers, and elevators reduced the labor required in sugar beet harvesting. Work rings were formed to share labor and equipment in connection with planting, seeding, and harvesting. Many farmers did custom work with their machinery.

Work was also done on the problem of proper maintenance of farm buildings. Materials and carpenters were scarce. New structures had to be built to shelter expanding numbers of livestock and poultry. Additional storage space was required. Plans were furnished for

remodeling and ratproofing storage buildings, and special storage houses were developed for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and other crops.

Extension schools and meetings were held to teach farmers and farm women how to keep their electrical and household equipment in repair. Leaders were trained in the repair and adjustment of sewing machines. Pressure cookers were checked and adjusted and gages tested.

Altogether, the Extension Service aided directly or indirectly in the maintenance or improvement of almost every type of equipment used on the farm and in the home.

Soil Conservation

There was no let-down in the efforts of the cooperative Extension Service to help farmers with the important job of conserving soil and moisture, not only for the immediate war effort but for the post-war period as well. Within the various States, the Extension Service continued to take a leading part in the educational work involved in soil- and moisture-conservation programs, working closely with the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies.

Educational campaigns were conducted to prevent the repetition of the practice of plowing up grasslands and mining the soil, followed during World War I. Through demonstrations of better farming methods, farmers were given assistance in increasing the production of their lands and in keeping their soils from eroding. In cooperation with other agencies, the Extension Service set up 5,740 soil and moisture-conservation demonstration farms covering more than 4 million acres.

In addition, the Extension Service helped in the educational work of 1,022 soil conservation districts covering 581,055,000 acres in 44 States. At the end of 1943, a report by 9,244 typical conservation farmers in 47 States showed that on their 3,900,000 acres the annual average per-acre production of major crops increased 33.5 percent as the result of better soil practices on their farms. In one Illinois county farmers contoured 7,535 acres on 309 farms for the first time. Interest in land-saving farming methods in that State is increasing through the combined efforts of the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service and through AAA payments.

Better Crops

Along with soil conservation went better crops and more efficient farming. Farmers throughout the country were interested in seed-improvement programs. Better seeds helped to bring bigger war-time food yields. More than 3 million bushels of small grain crops were certified during the year, as well as 3,700,000 bushels of cotton. Early in 1944 the cooperative Extension Service aided in the increased production of farm field seeds to meet national needs by informing farmers of the best methods of harvesting and of Federal support prices.

The war called for greater acreages of soybeans and flax and for more cottonseed and peanuts. To meet this demand, farmers were given accurate information on yields, varieties, and cultural practices. Typical results are reported from Missouri, where the total acreage of soybeans harvested for beans increased almost 20 percent in 1943 and the average yield per acre was double that of 20 years ago—mostly

because of the use of better varieties and better crop rotation. In one county, growers of 23,000 acres of soybeans increased yields 3 bushels an acre in 1943 under the stimulus of an extension campaign emphasizing soil improvement and the growing of beans on lespedeza land. The increased yield added \$124,000 to the value of the county's crop of beans for war purposes.

The war also called for greater weed control to cut down crop losses. Kansas and Nebraska were among the States that worked toward this end through organized noxious-weed programs.

The use of hybrid corn continued to increase during the year. Five more States were added to the list of those in which hybrid occupied half or more of the corn acreage. Among the leading corn-growing States, Iowa now has 99 percent of its corn acreage planted in hybrid, Indiana 97 percent, Illinois 96 percent, and Ohio 94 percent. In 12 years the hybrid acreage has expanded from 0.1 percent of the national total to 57 percent.

Demand for greater yields also brought about additional work with fertilizers and demonstrations showing their value.

A new effort to help the cotton industry was made in October 1943. Federal extension gin specialists were employed to help cotton States in raising the grade of cotton, in providing technical assistance in eliminating mechanical causes for low grades, and in encouraging farmers to use improved methods of harvesting and handling cotton.

Insects and Diseases

Control of plant diseases and insects was never more important than during the past year. The cooperative Extension Service assisted farmers in fighting these enemies of production, particularly in finding and using effectively substitutes for scarce insecticides and materials.

The Extension Service was called upon to help control pests in and around Army camps, including kitchen pests and pests of stored products and those attacking cover crops alongside airplane runways. Youths, through 4-H Clubs, were trained to make cotton infestation counts. Farmers knew the need of control work. In Alabama 62,024 farmers applied poisons on 246,730 acres of cotton and saved 50,333 bales. One Alabama county reported 2,000 acres less in cotton than in 1942 but used 120,000 pounds of poison and produced 1,000 bales more of cotton than in the previous year.

Leather was needed for the war effort and meat had to be conserved. As a part of this conservation program the Extension Service demonstrated the proper ways to control cattle grubs that cut down the supply of both leather and meat. In 15 States west of the Mississippi River more than 2,200,000 head of cattle were treated for grubs by farmers. Packing-house records show that losses on hides and trimmings of loins due to grubs amount to \$3.56 per animal. Grasshoppers had to be controlled, and about 7 million dollars' worth of crops were saved by control programs.

There were scores of other pests to fight. Substitute materials had to be demonstrated to growers. For example, in North Carolina, 500 acres of vegetables were infested with aphids, and about 100 acres of crops were completely lost before the infestation was brought to the attention of the Extension Service. A demonstration with nicotine

dust showed that 5 minutes after this substitute material was applied aphids were dropping from plants. Growers then dusted and saved 300 acres of their truck crops.

Plant-disease control was also important. New disease-resistant varieties of crops were demonstrated to farmers. In the upper Mississippi Valley, demonstrations showed that 25 more 5-pound packages of oatmeal could be obtained from each acre where new varieties of oats were used.

Cereal grains were treated by farmers as a further means of saving food. In Kansas it was estimated that about 5 million acres of wheat were planted with treated seed or smut-free seed, resulting in a saving of some 12 million bushels of grain; and in Colorado, it was estimated that about 80 percent of the wheat acreage was sown with treated seed.

Farmers realized the need for greater control of diseases, as indicated in Indiana, Illinois, and California where custom cleaning and treating of seed grain with portable outfits became increasingly popular. Portable seed-cleaning and seed-treating services were available in about half of the State of Indiana. Control of potato ring rot was demonstrated in Colorado. Special emphasis was placed upon a machine, which provides for continuous disinfecting of the knife while the potatoes are cut, to keep down the spread of ring rot. Seventy-five custom spray outfits served 1,834 Pennsylvania potato growers in 1943. Thirty-four custom sprayers operating in New York served 1,724 growers.

In New York alone, about \$15,000 worth of seed was treated by county extension agents at seed clinics for commercial vegetable growers. Orchardists benefited, too. Orchard spraying service was established in many States.

Livestock and Dairy

The war called for the production of more milk and more meat. To this end adjustments were necessary in the programs followed on American farms. Feed supplies were out of balance with livestock numbers. Protein feeds were scarce. Much educational work had to be done to assist farmers in meeting their production goals.

State extension services reappraised their programs. Through county extension agents they emphasized labor-saving equipment, and culling of poultry breeding herds and flocks to remove inefficient animals. Home production and utilization of meat was encouraged. Livestockmen found new ways to make the maximum use of roughage and lowered their production costs. They changed production methods to supply the different types of meat demanded by wartime needs. They made a greater use of mineral and vitamin supplements to stimulate growth and thrift in livestock. Many States carried on intensive educational livestock programs to meet war needs. Iowa was notably successful in this type of work.

With the war also came increased interest in livestock conservation. The use of phenothiazine for treating sheep for internal parasites is an example. In 1 Kentucky county 15,000 to 20,000 sheep were treated in 2 months, increasing production of wool and lambs by 20 percent and farmers' incomes by \$150,000.

Poultrymen, too, were confronted with problems during the year. It was necessary for them to adjust their poultry numbers to available

feed supplies. Emphasis on back yard poultry raising was dropped. The feed was needed elsewhere. In October 1943 estimates indicated that we would have 11 percent more layers on January 1, 1944, than on January 1, 1943. Since this meant more layers than the available feed supply would take care of, the Extension Service launched a winter culling campaign through which the prospective increase in potential layers was cut down to 5 percent.

Poultrymen need information on the Government egg-purchasing program, which was explained and interpreted to them by the Extension Service. Radio poultry schools in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri aided in culling and other programs.

Egg quality was emphasized. Farmers in 12 Mississippi counties received \$250,000 supplementary income from eggs through an organized extension poultry-production and cooperative marketing program.

Dairymen, too, made progress in improving their industry. Artificial breeding made great strides. There were 56 artificial-breeding associations composed of 96 breeding units with 28,627 members. Wisconsin led in number of cows in artificial-breeding associations. In 11 associations in Wisconsin there were 5,672 members using 108 bulls on 51,600 cows. Maine had 14,300 cows or 11 percent of the cows in the entire State in two associations. Eight percent of the total cow population in New Jersey were in artificial-breeding associations. Educational work to acquaint dairymen with the value of a sound breeding program was done in many States. Work with dairy herd-improvement associations and bull associations was continued.

Dairymen were threatened with a lack of sufficient high-quality hay and roughage. Intensive campaigns showing the value of early cutting of hay were conducted over the country. There was a decided move toward the production of more grass and legumes for silage. In one State the number of farmers using grass silage has increased from 25 to 3,000.

Production of more milk for the farm family was emphasized in the early part of 1944, particularly in the Southern States. As a result of a family-cow program in North Carolina, a total of 1,143 head of grade Jersey heifers were brought in and distributed to 462 Negro farmers.

A nation at war demanded more milk. This had to come from sections where maximum production had not been reached. Dairymen agreed that the greatest increase in production would come from farmers who milked fewer than 10 cows. The Dairy Industry Committee composed of representatives of the dairy industry offered to cooperate with the Extension Service in getting the production message to every patron. Through a joint effort of this committee and a group representing State and Federal Extension Services, a national 8-point milk-production program was launched.

Educational materials were prepared on the "how" of production. County agents and representatives of industry distributed these materials to all dairymen and cow milkers. Reports from all over the country show that more home-grown feed, the need for which was stressed in the 8-point program, has already been provided, making it possible to increase milk production in spite of the serious shortage of high-protein feeds and other feed products.

The results of the 1944 national 8-point milk production program cannot be determined now. Official figures show that the sharp re-

cession in milk production during the latter half of 1943 was checked and that more milk was being produced in the first 4 months of 1944 than during the same period in 1943.

Farm Forestry

The war brought not only an unusual demand for food, but an increased demand for wood products—lumber, veneers, pulpwood, gunstocks, fence posts, piling, and fuel wood. Farmers answered the call for more farm forest products. Living on 139 million acres of woodland, or one-third of the commercial timber area of the country, they helped meet military and civilian requirements for wood. The cooperative Extension Service called to the attention of farmers the need for more forest products and helped them in their marketing. Farmers in West Virginia sold large yellow poplars for airplane veneer stock and oak timbers for shipbuilding. Farmers in the Central States supplied black walnut logs for making gunstocks, vital to the war. In Mississippi 233 farmers obtained timber marketing assistance from county agents. These farmers marketed forest products valued at \$100,000 on 67,866 acres. Cutting of pulpwood was also encouraged by the Extension Service.

Farm homes and farm woodlands were protected. The Nationwide fire-control program was continued. In Mississippi about 1,880 4-H Club Patrols were organized to be on the alert to work with local fire wardens. California conducted a State-wide educational program for fire protection. A total of 2,340 farm fire companies with an enrollment of 28,000 farmers, all on a volunteer basis, were set up in the country as a whole, and between 4 and 5 million dollars' worth of resources were saved from destruction. Members of 4-H Clubs in Utah were taught to recognize fire hazards.

Farmers were given information also on proper treatment of native nondurable timbers for fence posts. North Dakota assisted in establishing a centrally located fence-post treating plant to save labor. In the prairie States, tree-windbreak planting campaigns were carried on.

Homemakers' Problems

Like the farmer, the farm homemaker had to make many adjustments. The war continued to bring to the front problems in parent education and family life. It brought about changes in the way of living in the farm home itself.

The farm homemaker, for example, encountered difficulties in buying equipment. She had to work out labor-saving techniques in doing her routine job. Furniture had to be repaired.

These were but a few of the problems upon which the cooperative Extension Service gave assistance. Information on household equipment and furnishing was given to thousands of homemakers. They were helped in arranging household equipment in such a way that jobs could be done more easily and with a saving of time. Home safety education also was carried out.

Families were encouraged to use records for planning their finances. In Kansas, for example, 6,859 families were keeping farm home accounts in 1943, as compared with 3,566 in 1942. About 1,500 families there made out net worth statements in 1942 and 2,000 in 1943. Economic information on farm living was supplied to homemakers.

In rural areas, as in the cities, juvenile delinquency increased. This situation brought with it a widespread demand for more assistance through special counsel and group discussions. The lives of 25,000 to 30,000 children in each State where extension work on family relationships was carried on were affected. Training in child care was given to youngsters. In one Pennsylvania county, 23 child-care club girls spent 722 hours in caring for children while busy mothers worked in the fields and did other war work.

Training in caring for the sick when medical care is not available continued to be given. Through the leadership and assistance of extension agencies preschool health clinics were conducted in many States and counties. In Oklahoma a total of 9,576 children were given health examinations which resulted in the correction of 4,172 defects. Rural families studied youth problems and adolescent needs.

Home Demonstration Groups

The homemaker—rural and urban—was given other assistance during the year. Through this assistance improved practices were adopted in 3,650,000 homes. More than a million of these homes were represented in organized home demonstration groups, and nearly 2½ million were not so represented.

The home demonstration program carried to homemakers the latest information on nutrition, food production and preservation, and other vital subjects. Homemakers were trained in the making of new garments and the remodeling of old ones and were given information on the care, repair, cleaning, and storage of clothing.

Leaders developed by the Extension Service over a period of years assisted in carrying out the comprehensive home demonstration educational program. Supplementing the efforts of home demonstration agents, more than 200,000 of these local leaders reached nearly 3 million rural families with the best information on homemaking and wartime problems of the homemaker. In Oklahoma alone, 21,554 women and older girls served as voluntary home demonstration club leaders in 1943. Throughout the Nation, nearly 2 million farm homes changed homemaking practices as a result of the program.

The home demonstration clubs—composed of farm and small town and city women banded together to study ways of improving homemaking—continued their activities, but the war affected the membership. In Texas it was estimated that 10,000 rural club members went into war-industry plants. Despite this handicap, however, there were 45,243 clubs throughout the country with 1,035,702 members. Arkansas led the Nation with 57,352 white women in 2,076 clubs. This record was achieved in spite of the loss of more than 131,000 persons from the State during the preceding 3 years. Work carried on through extension leaders and State programs was based upon the actual needs of farm people.

Home demonstration agents performed many wartime tasks. They cooperated with State health departments in health clinics, helped acquaint farm families with the farm-labor program, served as members of county nutrition committees, worked with other groups on county-wide food-preservation programs, cooperated in salvage drives, and instructed rural families in phases of rationing.

Home Food Production

The war made home food production vitally important in 1943 and 1944. As a result of the Victory Garden campaign, gardening efforts were probably the greatest in the history of the country. A total of 20 million Victory gardeners on farms and in cities, towns, and suburbs produced 8 million tons of food in 1943. Federal and State agencies, civic and industrial groups, all cooperated under the leadership of the Extension Service to make the campaign a success. Enough food was produced to fill 160,000 freight cars or 800 Liberty ships loaded with 10,000 tons each. This was 40 percent of the total fresh vegetable production in the United States.

Behind this successful Victory gardening program was the technical and promotional help given farm and city people alike by State specialists and county extension agents who relayed the latest information on planting, cultivating, and pest control from State and national experiment stations. Press, radio, magazines, and advertisers helped to disseminate this information as their contribution to the national program.

Every town, every city, and every farm community boasted of fine gardens. In Alabama the products of 178,559 gardens in cities and towns were valued at 3½ million dollars. California had more than a million gardens. Alaska had 1,300 gardens. There were 1 million gardens in Illinois, and their produce was valued at 85 million dollars. The Chicago metropolitan area had 92,000 registered gardens and a total cultivated area of nearly 2,500 acres. Puerto Rico had about 16,937 gardens.

The American people knew they needed to grow more of their own food to conserve the commercial supplies for the military. But great as the results were in 1943, the food requirements of 1944 were even greater. A national goal of 22 million gardens was set up. By June 30, 1944, the Victory Garden program was progressing as favorably as in 1943, and it was expected that about the same number of gardens would be cultivated. On the eastern seaboard an increase seemed probable. In Boston, for instance, the number of community gardens in 1944 was 32 percent over that of 1943. Milwaukee, among other cities, showed a greater interest than in the previous year.

Not only the people on farms but also those in cities contributed to this immense food supply in 1943 and again in 1944. They were assisted by technical information and advice from the cooperative Extension Service. Even non-English-speaking people were given information, as in New Jersey, where radio garden programs were broadcast in Italian and Polish.

But great as the gardening efforts have been, there is a need and an opportunity for developing a much wider interest in home grounds and community improvement. There is need for better city planning and home development to provide people with an opportunity to grow not only vegetables but lawns, flowers, and shrubs and thus make their home towns and cities more attractive.

Food Preservation

Growing vegetables and fruits and meats was not enough. Preservation of these products was necessary, and emergency war food assistants employed by the cooperative Extension Service demon-

strated ways of doing the food-preservation job efficiently and safely. The War Food Administrator allotted \$2,035,000 of emergency funds for use in the last half of the fiscal year to carry on essential wartime rural educational work. Much of this involved food production and preservation.

Work was intensified in helping rural people to make and carry out yearly plans for a family food supply adequate for good nutrition and as nearly as possible produced at home. City people were helped in gardening and food-preservation methods.

Extension workers were trained in up-to-date methods of canning, freezing, dehydrating, brining, and storage. A Nation-wide program was organized for the testing of pressure-cooker gages by the cooperative Extension Service. The temporary removal or reduction of ration points on commercially canned vegetables and fruits early in 1944 appeared likely to reduce the volume of home canning but actually had no appreciable effect upon it.

Major efforts were concentrated on home canning, but increased help on freezing was given in the Northeastern and Southern States, where new locker plants were established. County extension agents directed a number of community canning centers.

In addition to vegetables and fruits, the production of meat for home use expanded rapidly under wartime influences. New producers were faced with the unfamiliar task of preparing and preserving meat at home. Fortunately, the cooperative Extension Service was trained to assist them. Farm families were given help also in using frozen-food lockers to save food. More than 5,000 lockers in the United States served about 1½ million families, some three-fourths of whom are farmers.

Economics

Farmers faced many problems of adjustment in production and marketing which called for greater use of economic facts supplied to them by the cooperative Extension Service. They were given up-to-date information on OPA regulations, war food orders, marketing problems, income tax, better utilization of available labor. Information was assembled and distributed also on lend-lease operations, public expenditures, and executive orders, including the necessary regulations and amendments.

More farmers than ever before were confronted with the problem of filing income taxes. Many who had never filed before were assisted by local leaders, who were trained by county extension agents in cooperation with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In Missouri, for instance, 24,251 farmers and leaders were trained, and they in turn assisted at least half of the farmers in the State in filling out tax returns. Many States prepared special informational leaflets to help farmers and carried on an educational program on farm record keeping.

The Extension Service was called on to aid in the diversion of dairy products and developed an educational program for adapted areas. In Minnesota an aggressive campaign brought results. Fourteen projects representing a capacity of about 38 million pounds of dried dairy products a year have been approved for installation in that State. At one point two large spray-drying units were installed, that will

produce about 6 million pounds of dried products annually. This project alone serves seven small cooperative creameries in four counties.

There were some surplus products during the year, particularly eggs. The North Carolina Extension Service, in cooperation with other agencies, formulated a plan to purchase surplus eggs. Three cooperatives federated into an egg-purchasing cooperative to carry out the surplus-removal program. These organizations serviced their community warehouses with trucks about twice a week and made egg-purchasing contracts with country grocery stores. Under the plan there were in the spring of 1944 fewer "distressed" areas in North Carolina.

The war brought changes in transportation of farm products to market, and the Extension Service assisted in campaigns to develop plans for conserving transportation facilities. The Office of Defense Transportation reported on June 16, 1944, that these plans had saved more than 55 million truck miles in milk transportation alone. The problem of hauling livestock to market was made more serious by the increase in the numbers of livestock, but reports indicate that no livestock was left on farms because of lack of transportation facilities.

Following recommendations of the War Food Administration, extension workers encouraged farmers to market more cattle and to cull their herds to avoid a glutted market later.

4-H Clubs

The youth of the Nation on farms and in small towns were not neglected. Through 4-H Clubs, they were given training not only in war-time food production and conservation but also in citizenship and character building.

Probably the greatest contribution of 4-H Club members to the war was made during the past year. With their objective of "feeding a fighter," in mind the 1,639,473 boys and girls in 74,813 clubs found they had scores of jobs to do. They not only raised pigs and calves, made clothes, and grew Victory Gardens, but they went about their other self-assigned jobs. In virtually every county in the United States, club members gave attention to their personal health and nutrition. They bought and sold war bonds, gathered scrap, developed leadership among their members, and cared for farm machinery and household equipment. In thousands of farm homes they took the places of their older brothers and sisters who were in the armed services.

In spite of the losses of population in rural States, 13.59 percent more boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work than during the previous year. The 1943 enrollment brought to a total of more than 10 million the number of rural boys and girls who have been 4-H Club members. While nearly 2 million members toiled at home, more than 700,000 former club members were in the armed forces. For the first time, three States—Alabama, Texas, and Kentucky—exceeded the 100,000 mark in enrollments.

The 4-H Club program was adjusted to meet changing war conditions. In South Carolina, 257 older 4-H members took a course in tractor operation. Texas club members reduced livestock losses by cattle grub control. In one county they treated 7,000 cattle.

Alabama 4-H members produced more than 25,000 pigs. Club members in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico grew crops adapted to their own soils and climates. 4-H members on six Indian reservations in Montana produced more than \$18,000 worth of food products.

Better homemaking practices took on added importance during the year. A majority of the 904,800 4-H girls carried on projects of a varied nature that benefited the farm home. They demonstrated wise selection of materials and clothing, grew gardens, conserved food, and made farm homes more attractive. More than a quarter million jars of canned products were conserved by 4-H Club members in Massachusetts.

There were special war activities also. Upon reaching certain goals in the purchase and sale of war bonds, the 4-H Club members of any State became eligible, by invitation of the United States Maritime Commission, to name and christen a Liberty Ship. The first ship so sponsored was the *S. S. Hoke Smith*, launched by the 4-H Clubs of Georgia. Oklahoma 4-H Club members bought enough war bonds and stamps to provide the Army with a fleet of 18 heavy Liberator bombers. Ohio boys and girls in the same way presented the *Buckeye 4-H* bomber to the Army. The National 4-H Ambulance Fund furnished the Army, Navy, or Red Cross with 11 ambulances, 2 station wagons, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and thousands of comfort kits.

All this work was accomplished with a total staff of 507 white and 7 Negro full-time 4-H Club workers as of June 30, 1944. States employing the largest number of county club agents were Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Michigan, and West Virginia.

Older Youth

The Extension Service worked directly with young men and women, just over the 4-H Club age, in groups called Rural Youth. However, the war has affected educational work with this group. Thousands of these young people on farms and in rural communities went into the armed forces or to war plants. Enrollment in Rural Youth groups dropped from 68,838 to 41,153 during the year, but 1,526 active groups contributed materially toward community improvement and toward the enrichment of rural life for both young and old. They discussed post-war problems of agriculture, vocational guidance, family relationships, income taxes, and aspects of farm and home management. In many communities these older youths provided leadership for 4-H Clubs.

Negro Extension Work

Educational work with Negroes, which has been carried on from its beginning in 1906, showed a wartime expansion. Of the 1,306 counties in the Southern States, 420 counties have 450 or more Negro farm families each. At present, 295 of these counties have Negro county extension agents many of whom work in two or more counties.

In 1943 Negro homemakers were enrolled in 5,289 home demonstration clubs with 145,300 members, as compared with 4,524 clubs with 120,706 members in 1942. In Alabama, the Negro membership increased from 24,594 to 40,813. Nine other Southern States showed increases in Negro memberships and two States held their own.

Extension's efforts were built largely around the development of man's ability to help himself. Emergency war food funds went into work on production and conservation of food by Negroes. About 17 percent of the emergency war food workers employed were Negroes.

Negro 4-H Clubs had 254,614 members in 1943. More older 4-H members assisted with leadership than in previous years.

Negroes took an active part in war activities. They bought bonds, helped collect scrap, produced large quantities of food, and provided a more adequate diet for their families.

In Florida, Negroes in 21 counties bought half a million dollars' worth of bonds. In Alabama, Negroes oversubscribed their bond quota. In one county they set a goal of \$100,000 but reached a total of \$140,000. In another county their bond goal of a million dollars was oversubscribed by half a million.

Emergency Help

County extension agents traditionally have been called upon by farm people for assistance during emergencies, and the past year was no exception to the rule. Abnormal weather prevailed in the spring of 1944. Excessive rainfall interfered with the planting of crops and caused many adjustments in farmers' plans. The cooperative Extension Service conducted a vigorous informational and educational program to help farmers in making these necessary adjustments.

This program included the giving of information on crop acreage adjustments, such as planting peanuts and soybeans in place of late-planted cotton in the South. Soybeans and quick-maturing hybrid corn were recommended to replace oats and late-maturing corn in the Corn Belt. This entailed the location and distribution of scarce seed supplies of desirable varieties. In Illinois an inventory of soybean supplies was compiled. Nebraska farmers were advised of the availability of early-maturing hybrids to replant 300,000 acres of flooded land. Missouri extension workers held conferences with all seed and fertilizer dealers, appraised farmers' fertilizer needs, and advised farmers of available supplies.

In California cold and dry weather threatened further reductions in feed supplies. A series of 40 meetings was held over the State to help farmers. There, as elsewhere, extension workers kept farmers advised day by day on weather conditions, in cooperation with the Weather Bureau. Other States provided special fruit and vegetable spray service.

In Tennessee, in Mississippi bottom lands, neighborhood leaders made it possible to move 84 tractors to upland localities where farmers exchanged work with their neighbors. In one Nebraska county, extension agents collected 10,000 vegetable plants and distributed them to flood victims.

Information

The small Federal and State informational forces of the cooperative Extension Service backed up the huge educational wartime job described in this report. All phases of the extension program had to be explained to people not only on farms and ranches but in towns and cities.

People act intelligently if they know what is expected of them in wartime, and the record production of food in 1943-44 indicates the

success of the information program. Acquainting the people with wartime food needs and providing them with the best and most recent farm and home information was a job for mass education through the press, radio, publications, motion pictures, slide films, and other channels.

The Federal Extension Service in Washington acted as a clearing house and guide for State extension services in directing the informational job. It provided basic information on wartime agricultural programs, published bulletins and circulars requested by the States, provided exhibits, directed the distribution of motion pictures, assisted with the radio programs, photography, and other phases of the visual program. The field workers were kept informed of their activities and responsibilities through the Extension Service Review, published monthly.

The State extension information staffs adapted the materials provided through the Federal Extension Service for State use by specialists and county extension agents in putting the educational program into action. Bulletins answering questions of rural and city people were published. Laymen learned about Victory gardening through State bulletins and leaflets. Food-production goals were outlined in print for rural people. For example, short cuts in food production were presented visually in a publication put out by the State extension service in Iowa. Hemp as a war crop was explained in an Illinois bulletin. Dry peas and their possibilities were described in Montana. Sugar beet growers in Michigan were brought up to date on production methods. Maine farmers learned the latest about Ladino clover. Farm labor bulletins and leaflets told of the use of members of the Women's Land Army and Victory Farm Volunteers on farms in many States. California informed rural people about ways of growing field crops with less labor. Utah people found the answer to fruit pest control in a bulletin. Nebraskans learned the best ways to produce more fruit for home use, and what to plant. Alaskans learned about growing Victory Gardens. Inexpensive ways of storing fruits and vegetables were given in other publications. Rural fire-prevention ideas were presented to North Dakota farmers in publications.

The informational program in the States also used radio to carry the latest information on wartime agriculture and home economics to the people. Farm and city people were brought to the microphones to tell the story of their wartime contributions. Specialists interpreted national needs over the air and answered specific questions.

Photographs were used extensively in newspapers, farm magazines, and publications. They illustrated the better ways of farming and homemaking. Newspapers published special editions in presenting the local, State, and national wartime agricultural needs.

This information from Federal sources was what the county extension agents used within their own counties. Without it, the people would not have known the national and State needs. Without the basic facts of scientific agriculture as interpreted for them in the layman's language, they would not have accomplished what they did.

The cooperative Extension Service kept up with the times in using visual aids in training field workers and carrying information to the public. Many of the visual methods it has used successfully in war-

time may be further adapted to the educational process of keeping people informed in times of peace.

Extension Studies

As a means of strengthening its work, the Extension Service devotes considerable time each year to studying the effectiveness of its organization and teaching methods. Most of these studies are carried on cooperatively by the Federal and State Extension Services. Studies have been made of Extension's wartime programs, including farm labor and the activities and training of neighborhood leaders. The results of these studies show how successfully nonfarm youths have worked on farms and how neighborhood leaders are functioning in 96 percent of the counties.

A special study was made of the preservice and induction training of extension workers, particularly as affected by the war situation.

Home demonstration agents in 46 States are keeping records of their activities as a basis for more effective planning of their time and development of their programs. Case histories—historical or long-time extension reports of specific situations faced, solutions tried, and results obtained—are being assembled. This information can be used to help extension workers, not only in the United States but in other countries, to apply effective extension methods in their own situations.

Carrying out the Good Neighbor policy, the cooperative Extension Service is conducting a training program for agricultural leaders from foreign countries. These leaders are sent by their governments to study our extension methods in preparation for introducing similar work adapted to conditions in their own countries. The Extension Service is cooperating with the Food Supply Division of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in conducting parts of this program.

During the year 34 students from 5 countries came to the United States to study extension work. They represented Brazil, Honduras, Venezuela, China, and Jamaica. A year's training period gives the students an opportunity to visit Federal, State, and county extension offices and to study organization and teaching methods. Students have received this training in 23 States. In 17 States, 23 Latin-American students, the majority Brazilians, worked on farms for several months to learn modern practices of farmers in this country.

THE JOB AHEAD

The war today, and the vast post-war adjustments to follow, bring new challenges and problems to cooperative extension agents. The need for rural education after the war will be greater than ever before.

Soldiers returning to the soil, fading war emergency markets, conservation of overworked soils, protection of the health of farm people, the necessity for improving rural living conditions—all these problems and their solution call for understanding by the people. Extension agents will be called upon to help farmers understand and meet these problems. As one small indication of what lies ahead, the Extension Service already has been given the responsibility of serving

in an advisory capacity in helping to relocate war veterans who wish to return to farming. Other responsibilities will follow.

But there are human limitations to the work of the present small cooperative extension staff in each county. Although 2,955 counties have extension agents, there are 163 counties with no agents or in which the services of one agent have to be shared with 1 or more other counties. The average county has about 2,000 farm families and an equal number of nonfarm families. Home demonstration agents are carrying the home side of the educational work in more than 2,000 counties, but there are nearly 900 counties with no home agents. In 1,150 counties there are special 4-H Club agents or assistant agents who can help organize and lead the far-reaching 4-H Club program for rural youth. In 1,700 counties, however, the busy county agricultural and home demonstration agents also have to carry this load.

EXTENSION FUNDS AND WORKERS

The growth and popular support of cooperative extension work are reflected in the increased annual appropriations by Federal, State, and county appropriating bodies during the past 30 years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was the first year of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, the expenditures for work in the States from all sources were \$3,597,235, of which \$1,485,885 (41.3 percent) was from Federal sources, \$1,044,270 (29 percent) from State and college sources, \$780,332 (21.7 percent) from county appropriations, and \$286,748 (8 percent) from other local sources.

For 1944 the total allotments for regular cooperative extension work in the States and Territories from all sources were \$36,739,968, or 10 times the amount expended for the work in 1915. Of this total, the Federal Government provided 51.8 percent, the States and colleges 23 percent, the counties 22.2 percent, and other local sources 3 percent. No Federal funds were withheld from any State during the year.

On January 1, 1944, the War Food Administrator allotted \$2,035,000 of Emergency War Food Administration funds to the Extension Service to enable it to carry on properly the general educational work relating to the food production and other war programs assigned under Administrator's Memorandum No. 31. Of this sum \$2,000,000 was made available for payment to the States and Territories for employment of emergency war food production and conservation workers and emergency county clerks.

On June 30, 1944, there were 1,346 emergency war food production and conservation workers and 638 emergency county clerks employed with War Food Administration funds. Of these workers, 1,270 were war food assistants in counties, 31 were urban war food assistants, 22 were emergency information assistants, and 23 were State supervisors. Of the county and urban workers, 819, or 62 percent, were women, and 482, or 38 percent, were men. Negro war food workers numbered 72 men and 154 women, and 43 emergency county clerks were Negroes.

TABLE 1.—Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, and 1944, and total number of extension workers, July 1, 1944

State	Counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—								Total extension workers July 1, 1944
		1915		1925		1935		1944		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Alabama.....	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	364
Arizona.....	14	3		12	9	11	6	12	¹ 10	38
Arkansas.....	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	235
California.....	58	11		43	22	43	25	42	32	199
Colorado.....	63	13		20	2	45	5	¹ 45	21	98
Connecticut.....	8	6		8	7	8	8	8	8	69
Delaware.....	3	3		3		3	3	3	3	22
Florida.....	67	36	27	36	30	44	29	60	36	162
Georgia.....	159	81	48	121	61	155	80	148	¹ 119	402
Idaho.....	44	3		16	27	31	37	¹ 33	¹ 45	65
Illinois.....	102	18		95	21	97	39	¹ 102	¹ 75	258
Indiana.....	92	31		79	1	91	12	92	56	243
Iowa.....	99	11		99	15	99	35	98	¹ 81	287
Kansas.....	105	39		63	15	100	27	100	51	271
Kentucky.....	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	¹ 120	¹ 64	261
Louisiana.....	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	64	265
Maine.....	16	3		16	15	16	15	¹ 16	¹ 16	70
Maryland.....	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	106
Massachusetts.....	14	10		11	11	11	10	11	11	95
Michigan.....	83	17		57	5	73	5	¹ 81	¹ 37	216
Minnesota.....	87	23		58	8	86	11	87	35	243
Mississippi.....	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	75	372
Missouri.....	114	15		50	9	114	14	¹ 114	91	238
Montana.....	56	8		23	6	40	8	¹ 47	17	85
Nebraska.....	93	8		43	2	93	14	¹ 83	29	157
Nevada.....	17			8	9	14	6	¹ 14	¹ 5	26
New Hampshire.....	10	5		10	8	10	10	10	10	62
New Jersey.....	21	7		18	11	19	15	20	18	99
New Mexico.....	31	8		21	5	24	10	29	16	60
New York.....	62	29		55	38	51	37	56	¹ 54	353
North Carolina.....	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	100	96	430
North Dakota.....	53	15		33	1	53	4	48	10	92
Ohio.....	88	10		85	15	84	22	88	58	227
Oklahoma.....	77	56	24	65	44	77	68	77	77	230
Oregon.....	36	12		28	3	34	6	36	16	117
Pennsylvania.....	67	14		63	28	65	63	66	64	229
Rhode Island.....	5			5	2	5	5	¹ 5	¹ 5	22
South Carolina.....	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	214
South Dakota.....	69	5		34	32	69	27	48	¹ 31	112
Tennessee.....	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	94	76	335
Texas.....	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	¹ 245	196	644
Utah.....	29	10		18	11	21	8	¹ 27	¹ 10	63
Vermont.....	14	9		12	7	14	11	14	12	62
Virginia.....	100	55	22	65	35	93	42	¹ 99	¹ 78	316
Washington.....	39	10		26	5	38	8	38	27	111
West Virginia.....	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	49	39	156
Wisconsin.....	71	12		48	1	65	7	66	¹ 45	195
Wyoming.....	23	6		16	5	20	7	22	8	43
Alaska.....	4							4	4	7
Hawaii.....	5					4	4	5	5	50
Puerto Rico.....	32							36	28	104
Total.....	3, 111	1, 136	350	2, 124	929	2, 857	1, 351	2, 955	2, 175	9, 180

¹ Some agents cover 2 or more counties.

TABLE 2.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for year ended June 30, 1943, by sources of funds, and totals for 1938-43

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources						Funds from within the State		
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Further development	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Alabama	\$1,261,748.15	\$697,653.12	\$564,095.03	\$1,620.00	\$1,017.00	\$654,071.94	\$37,220.03	\$3,724.15		\$228,910.54	\$335,184.49	
Arizona	169,991.51	117,243.39	52,748.12			94,410.17	22,833.22			23,364.98	29,383.14	
Arkansas	897,261.87	566,192.10	331,069.77		1,620.00	524,405.58	33,217.36	6,949.16		257,023.69	72,504.78	\$1,536.30
California	1,055,173.88	453,531.62	601,642.26	1,620.00		414,446.82	37,464.80			378,671.24	222,971.02	
Colorado	399,788.93	212,305.59	187,483.34	1,294.00		158,977.29	24,638.47	27,395.83		96,604.58	90,878.76	
Connecticut	303,603.91	132,833.60	170,770.31	1,161.00		106,872.64	24,799.96			109,859.86	44,500.00	16,410.45
Delaware	91,630.89	74,739.70	16,891.19			53,948.73	20,790.97			16,812.61	78.58	
Florida	425,317.30	229,683.54	195,633.76	1,620.00		200,645.82	27,417.72			88,126.91	107,506.85	
Georgia	1,043,199.11	728,287.97	314,911.14		1,620.00	662,380.32	37,854.95	26,432.70		73,189.26	241,721.88	
Idaho	286,605.68	156,191.11	130,414.57	1,208.65	794.75	127,709.65	23,032.55	3,445.51		63,034.86	67,379.71	
Illinois	1,255,696.79	563,720.47	691,976.32	1,620.00	1,620.00	517,332.15	38,183.11	4,965.21		171,757.54	15,361.27	504,857.51
Indiana	1,061,921.17	468,615.67	593,305.50	1,620.00		433,581.40	33,414.27			254,634.02	291,297.51	47,373.97
Iowa	1,296,532.87	532,440.72	764,092.15	1,620.00	1,620.00	468,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63		236,136.00	324,719.92	203,236.23
Kansas	964,268.08	389,895.08	574,373.00		1,159.88	309,394.20	29,120.22	50,220.78		105,345.10	367,060.41	101,967.49
Kentucky	996,298.20	664,989.49	331,308.71	1,620.00		625,981.53	37,387.96			155,000.00	172,414.67	3,894.04
Louisiana	904,282.46	469,518.20	434,764.26	1,620.00		435,848.30	32,049.90			318,908.11	115,796.15	
Maine	250,081.93	157,519.75	92,562.18	1,620.00		129,291.86	24,391.36	2,216.53		52,523.99	32,721.88	7,316.31
Maryland	399,773.08	199,061.71	200,711.37		1,309.50	171,298.96	26,453.25			114,219.17	86,492.20	
Massachusetts	485,609.42	134,970.94	350,638.48	1,620.00		109,368.29	23,982.65			111,409.37	239,229.11	
Michigan	903,551.50	510,763.86	392,787.64	1,620.00	1,618.50	471,836.40	35,688.96			216,902.64	175,885.00	
Minnesota	855,770.18	492,490.13	363,280.05	1,620.00		458,656.82	32,213.31			153,281.23	196,448.04	13,550.78
Mississippi	1,117,085.62	697,939.66	419,145.96	1,620.00	1,615.00	659,454.04	35,250.62			133,935.18	279,313.81	5,896.97
Missouri	913,008.56	603,899.95	309,108.61	1,075.50	333.00	564,917.54	35,886.93	1,686.98		134,752.68	142,973.02	31,382.91
Montana	372,554.42	174,210.59	198,343.83	799.93		118,162.50	23,030.42	32,217.74		55,131.99	143,211.84	
Nebraska	593,444.89	344,778.14	248,666.75	1,620.00		266,393.57	26,982.76	49,781.81		88,119.50	152,431.93	8,115.32
Nevada	138,100.08	73,964.05	64,136.03		932.20	40,493.58	20,583.19	11,955.08		33,189.71	30,946.32	
New Hampshire	248,391.37	94,744.48	153,646.89	1,557.00		70,238.64	21,814.30	1,134.54		91,018.29	62,628.60	
New Jersey	465,167.03	172,649.37	292,517.66	1,620.00		136,209.13	26,666.64	8,153.60		101,882.53	187,331.76	3,303.37
New Mexico	233,687.46	142,619.52	91,067.94			119,523.81	23,095.71			57,174.16	33,893.78	
New York	1,851,613.46	499,157.60	1,352,455.86	1,620.00	1,620.00	455,799.26	40,118.34			533,730.70	807,783.34	10,941.82
North Carolina	1,485,600.09	856,411.23	629,188.86	1,620.00		812,167.22	42,624.01			188,102.77	441,086.09	
North Dakota	376,541.78	242,349.14	134,192.64	1,050.00		178,151.36	24,442.25	38,705.53		35,056.49	99,136.15	
Ohio	1,088,428.65	626,568.72	461,859.93	1,620.00		584,962.32	39,986.40			226,696.30	235,163.63	
Oklahoma	876,878.16	554,221.71	322,656.45		1,620.00	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98		219,856.45	102,800.00	
Oregon	550,985.95	187,776.87	363,209.08			162,916.56	24,860.31			223,432.75	123,747.68	16,028.65
Pennsylvania	1,022,643.02	620,189.24	402,453.78	1,260.00		570,070.06	48,859.18			277,453.78	125,000.00	

TABLE 2.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for year ended June 30, 1943, by sources of funds, and totals for 1938-43—Continued

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the State			
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	Further development	State and college	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Rhode Island	\$72,735.21	\$52,704.09	\$20,031.12			\$32,181.81	\$20,522.28			\$6,010.00	\$12,199.93	\$1,821.19
South Carolina	718,682.84	499,928.31	218,754.53	\$1,512.00	\$1,618.98	461,957.51	32,487.60	\$2,352.22		176,000.00	42,754.53	
South Dakota	347,911.43	251,171.00	96,740.43		1,620.00	165,487.83	24,223.30	59,839.87		44,000.00	52,740.43	
Tennessee	997,993.89	661,564.55	335,529.34	1,620.00		623,494.36	36,450.19			170,254.05	164,016.96	1,258.33
Texas	2,116,903.88	1,191,069.93	925,833.95	1,620.00		1,056,695.90	50,515.24	82,238.79		362,292.28	562,541.67	1,000.00
Utah	226,652.27	121,950.24	104,702.03	1,080.00		85,130.44	22,132.38	13,607.42		60,441.03	44,261.00	
Vermont	221,288.25	114,300.91	106,987.34	1,620.00		85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81		58,880.22	39,735.24	8,371.88
Virginia	980,621.96	545,203.93	435,418.03	1,620.00		508,488.49	35,095.44			269,045.25	165,472.78	900.00
Washington	455,320.21	238,734.33	216,585.88	1,044.00		210,598.38	27,091.95			72,293.74	144,292.14	
West Virginia	550,142.75	339,068.76	211,073.99		1,305.00	305,851.12	31,912.64	1,214.93		161,376.34	45,377.65	4,320.00
Wisconsin	861,808.82	482,748.66	379,060.16	1,620.00	643.50	446,567.06	32,703.17			112,734.59	255,803.08	10,522.49
Wyoming	207,131.12	107,638.19	99,492.93	1,260.00		66,448.97	21,368.92	18,560.30		56,515.87	42,977.06	
Alaska	29,498.34	23,950.00	5,548.34			13,950.00	10,000.00			5,548.34		
Hawaii	178,778.02	127,286.25	51,491.77		1,215.00	88,094.83	21,385.77	16,590.65		51,491.77		
Puerto Rico	381,325.02	198,263.38	183,056.64	1,620.00		196,648.38				183,056.64		
Total, 1943	34,988,131.46	18,799,715.56	16,188,415.90	53,182.08	24,902.31	16,683,768.54	1,489,653.88	548,208.75		7,415,254.10	7,769,155.79	1,004,006.01
1942	34,474,580.36	18,868,789.90	15,605,790.46	56,214.56	32,608.10	16,743,755.96	1,489,051.97		\$547,159.31	7,016,210.64	7,477,325.58	1,112,254.24
1941	33,464,948.69	18,574,796.28	14,890,152.41	57,527.65	32,590.50	16,791,686.21	1,489,991.92		203,000.00	6,638,008.75	7,183,728.00	1,068,415.66
1940	33,052,000.20	18,530,181.35	14,521,818.85	68,428.64	12,170.42	16,760,011.53	1,487,475.76		202,095.00	6,438,010.62	7,091,798.95	992,009.28
1939	32,402,254.87	17,955,485.71	14,446,769.16	50,247.42		16,142,847.90	1,487,418.88	274,971.51		6,660,961.17	6,844,259.39	941,548.60
1938	31,592,254.41	17,443,132.48	14,149,121.93	50,104.71		15,409,218.88	1,484,920.08	498,888.81		6,526,987.68	6,695,016.07	927,118.18

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1944

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the State			
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and College	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.	
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Connecticut	\$326,567.95	\$133,539.95	\$193,028.00	\$1,620.00		\$107,119.99	\$24,799.96		\$127,868.00	\$50,500.00	\$14,660.00	
Delaware	94,958.21	76,723.21	18,235.00			55,616.39	21,106.82		17,735.00	500.00		
Maine	293,885.82	157,659.75	136,226.07	1,620.00		129,431.86	24,391.36	\$2,216.53	94,376.07	41,850.00		
Maryland	410,064.67	199,372.21	210,692.46		\$1,620.00	171,298.96	26,453.25		119,370.46	91,322.00		
Massachusetts	540,178.96	141,234.87	398,944.09	1,620.00		115,632.22	23,982.65		128,612.00	270,332.09		
New Hampshire	235,974.67	94,807.48	141,167.19	1,620.00		70,238.64	21,814.30	1,134.54	77,977.69	63,189.50		
New Jersey	497,066.92	172,649.37	324,417.55	1,620.00		136,209.13	26,666.64	8,153.60	118,263.50	202,904.05	3,250.00	
New York	1,931,282.81	501,467.40	1,429,815.41	1,620.00		458,078.79	40,148.61		518,804.00	679,241.45	231,769.96	
Pennsylvania	1,096,754.00	646,045.80	450,708.20	1,260.00		595,926.62	48,859.18		325,708.20	125,000.00		
Rhode Island	84,738.47	61,034.47	23,704.00			40,512.19	20,522.28		6,960.00	12,375.00	4,369.00	
Vermont	230,217.90	114,300.91	115,916.99	1,620.00		85,171.59	22,055.51	5,453.81	66,866.99	40,700.00	8,350.00	
West Virginia	607,476.79	352,819.29	254,657.50		1,620.00	319,286.65	31,912.64		191,750.00	58,160.00	4,747.50	
Total	6,349,167.17	2,651,654.71	3,697,512.46	12,600.00	4,860.00	2,284,523.03	332,713.20	16,958.48	1,794,291.91	1,636,074.09	267,146.46	
Alabama	1,268,256.12	698,256.12	570,000.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	654,071.94	37,220.03	3,724.15	220,000.00	350,000.00		
Arkansas	922,487.30	580,330.30	342,157.00		1,620.00	538,543.78	33,217.36	6,949.16	265,000.00	77,157.00		
Florida	518,653.53	229,683.54	288,969.99			200,645.82	27,417.72		134,800.00	152,504.99	1,665.00	
Georgia	1,187,884.95	735,638.45	452,246.50	1,620.00		668,110.80	37,854.95	26,432.70	150,240.00	302,006.50		
Kentucky	1,004,910.49	664,989.49	339,921.00	1,620.00		625,981.53	37,387.96		155,000.00	184,921.00		
Louisiana	916,054.12	469,518.20	446,535.92			435,848.30	32,049.90		327,849.77	115,586.15	3,100.00	
Mississippi	1,103,730.94	697,944.66	405,786.28	1,620.00	1,620.00	659,454.04	35,250.62		113,608.76	285,337.52	6,840.00	
North Carolina	1,516,460.55	856,411.23	660,049.32	1,620.00		812,167.22	42,624.01		280,365.00	379,184.32	500.00	
Oklahoma	922,721.71	554,221.71	368,500.00		1,620.00	468,568.12	32,688.61	51,344.98	251,200.00	117,300.00		
South Carolina	756,964.93	500,037.33	256,927.60	1,620.00	1,620.00	461,957.51	32,487.60	2,352.22	206,500.00	49,827.60	600.00	
Tennessee	1,023,179.73	661,564.55	361,615.18	1,620.00		623,494.36	36,450.19		200,000.00	160,165.18	1,450.00	
Texas	2,133,242.25	1,191,069.93	942,172.32	1,620.00		1,056,695.90	50,515.24	82,238.79	365,938.00	574,201.00	2,033.32	
Virginia	1,055,977.82	546,823.93	509,153.89	1,620.00		508,488.49	35,095.44		315,621.89	193,082.00	450.00	
Total	14,330,524.44	8,386,489.44	5,944,035.00	17,820.00	11,340.00	7,714,027.81	470,259.63	173,042.00	2,986,123.42	2,941,273.26	16,638.32	
Illinois	1,240,904.13	583,329.13	657,575.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	531,169.12	38,183.11	10,736.90	225,575.00	7,000.00	425,000.00	
Indiana	1,019,565.67	468,615.67	550,950.00	1,620.00		433,581.40	33,414.27		302,550.00	245,775.00	2,625.00	
Iowa	1,398,773.48	532,440.72	866,332.76	1,620.00		468,515.29	32,664.80	28,020.63	273,535.00	342,797.76	250,000.00	
Kansas	1,007,907.43	403,995.43	603,912.00	1,620.00	1,620.00	323,026.48	29,120.22	50,228.73	154,092.00	357,920.00	91,900.00	
Michigan	968,408.36	510,765.36	457,643.00	1,620.00		471,836.40	35,688.96		282,970.00	174,673.00		
Minnesota	850,986.99	494,436.21	356,550.78	1,620.00	1,620.00	458,982.90	32,213.31		146,550.78	193,000.00	17,000.00	
Missouri	945,747.00	604,111.45	341,635.55	1,620.00		564,917.54	35,886.93	1,686.98	141,635.55	200,000.00		

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the year ended June 30, 1944—Continued

State	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the State	Funds from Federal sources					Funds from within the State			
				Dept. of Agriculture		Smith-Lever and Bank-head-Jones	Capper-Ketcham	Additional cooperative	State and College	County	Farmers' organizations, etc.	
				Clarke-McNary	Norris-Doxey							
Nebraska	\$641, 556. 14	\$344, 778. 14	\$296, 778. 00	\$1, 620. 00	-----	\$266, 393. 57	\$26, 982. 76	\$49, 781. 81	\$117, 500. 00	\$171, 468. 00	\$7, 810. 00	-----
North Dakota	407, 988. 60	248, 742. 60	159, 246. 00	1, 260. 00	-----	184, 334. 82	24, 442. 25	38, 705. 53	33, 582. 00	125, 034. 00	630. 00	
Ohio	1, 133, 157. 46	627, 028. 46	506, 129. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	585, 422. 06	39, 986. 40	-----	253, 095. 00	253, 034. 00	-----	
South Dakota	384, 134. 42	260, 808. 45	123, 325. 97	-----	\$1, 620. 00	175, 125. 28	24, 223. 30	59, 839. 87	65, 533. 84	57, 792. 13	-----	
Wisconsin	922, 341. 86	488, 791. 86	433, 550. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	451, 633. 76	32, 703. 17	1, 214. 93	152, 930. 00	280, 620. 00	-----	
Total	10, 921, 471. 54	5, 567, 843. 48	5, 353, 628. 06	14, 220. 00	12, 960. 00	4, 914, 938. 62	385, 509. 48	240, 215. 38	2, 149, 549. 17	2, 409, 113. 89	794, 965. 00	-----
Arizona	199, 150. 00	117, 243. 39	81, 906. 61	-----	-----	94, 410. 17	22, 833. 22	-----	51, 033. 81	30, 872. 80	-----	
California	1, 045, 700. 00	453, 531. 62	592, 168. 38	1, 620. 00	-----	414, 446. 82	37, 464. 80	-----	356, 068. 38	236, 100. 00	-----	
Colorado	428, 964. 59	211, 821. 59	217, 143. 00	810. 00	-----	158, 977. 29	24, 638. 47	27, 395. 83	96, 500. 00	117, 443. 00	3, 200. 00	
Idaho	266, 322. 71	156, 302. 71	110, 020. 00	1, 620. 00	495. 00	127, 709. 65	23, 032. 55	3, 445. 51	42, 720. 00	67, 300. 00	-----	
Montana	389, 991. 50	174, 670. 66	215, 320. 84	1, 260. 00	-----	118, 162. 50	23, 030. 42	32, 217. 74	65, 450. 00	149, 870. 84	-----	
Nevada	146, 930. 51	74, 231. 85	72, 698. 66	-----	1, 200. 00	40, 493. 58	20, 533. 19	11, 955. 08	39, 938. 66	32, 760. 00	-----	
New Mexico	334, 988. 64	142, 619. 52	192, 369. 12	-----	-----	119, 523. 81	23, 095. 71	-----	87, 369. 12	105, 000. 00	-----	
Oregon	658, 075. 11	187, 776. 87	470, 298. 24	-----	-----	162, 916. 56	24, 860. 31	-----	284, 193. 33	158, 504. 91	27, 600. 00	
Utah	237, 621. 00	122, 130. 24	115, 490. 76	1, 260. 00	-----	85, 130. 44	22, 132. 38	13, 607. 42	71, 229. 76	44, 261. 00	-----	
Washington	524, 400. 12	237, 690. 33	286, 709. 79	-----	-----	210, 598. 38	27, 091. 95	-----	98, 421. 00	188, 288. 79	-----	
Wyoming	216, 084. 50	109, 642. 21	106, 442. 29	1, 260. 00	-----	67, 441. 38	21, 368. 92	19, 571. 91	55, 564. 79	50, 877. 50	-----	
Total	4, 448, 228. 68	1, 987, 660. 99	2, 460, 567. 69	7, 830. 00	1, 695. 00	1, 599, 810. 58	270, 131. 92	108, 193. 49	1, 248, 488. 85	1, 181, 278. 84	30, 800. 00	
Alaska	32, 950. 00	23, 950. 00	9, 000. 00	-----	-----	13, 950. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	9, 000. 00	-----	-----	
Hawaii	208, 926. 59	127, 331. 25	81, 595. 34	-----	1, 260. 00	88, 094. 83	21, 385. 77	16, 590. 65	81, 595. 34	-----	-----	
Puerto Rico	441, 615. 19	244, 935. 19	196, 680. 00	1, 620. 00	-----	243, 315. 19	-----	-----	196, 680. 00	-----	-----	
Unallotted	7, 085. 00	7, 085. 00	-----	4, 440. 00	2, 645. 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Grand total	36, 739, 968. 61	18, 996, 950. 06	17, 743, 018. 55	58, 530. 00	34, 760. 00	16, 858, 660. 06	1, 490, 000. 00	555, 000. 00	8, 465, 728. 69	8, 167, 740. 08	1, 109, 549. 78	

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